Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/1
3 September 1990

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Geneva, 20 August-14 September 1990

REGIONAL CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT (RCA) FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Background paper submitted by Malaysia on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam

The growth and development of countries in the Asian region has been marked by an increasing demand for nuclear science and technology. One of the most important activities of the IAEA in Asia and the Pacific is its programme of technical co-operation, which contributes to the development of Member States through the application of nuclear technology in agriculture, medicine, industry and energy. In the Asian region, levels of attainment in each of these fields vary greatly from one country to another. The diversity provides exciting opportunities for technical co-operation among these countries to ensure the fullest contribution of nuclear science and technology to economic and social development.

Regional planning accelerates self-sufficiency in scientific disciplines and appropriate technologies by combining intellectual and physical resources. Regional projects foster technical co-operation, greater sharing of resources - including faciiities, equipment and human resources - and greater pooling of knowledge and close communication between scientists. Technical co-operation among developing countries in the Asian region is further supported and promoted by the developed countries in the region and by interregional institutions.

Collaboration for the common benefit of countries in Asia and Pacific region has been encouraged through the IAEA's Regional Co-operation Agreement (RCA). RCA was established in 1972 to "promote and co-ordinate co-operative research, development and training projects in nuclear science and technology through appropriate institutions". It is an intergovernmental agreement designed to facilitate co-operative activities. RCA does not commit countries to a rigid or predetermined set of projects; rather, it can include, within its framework, any co-operative activity in the peaceful aspects of nuclear science and technology according to the changing needs and priorities of the Member States.

Since 1972 the RCA has been extended three times, each time for a period of five years, with the latest agreement coming into force on 12 June 1987. The following countries are parties to the Agreement: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Australia and Japan have contributed financially to RCA since about 1979. Three developing countries namely India, the Republic of Korea and China have, since 1983, 1986 and 1988 respectively supported RCA as donors while some other developing country member states of the RCA have provided in kind contributions. RCA activities expanded significantly from 1982 with the injection of UNDP funds to support a large scale regional industrial project. While the UNDP has remained the largest single contributor to RCA, of late, funding from the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund (TACF) has been increasing. The RCA's budget for the period 1979-90 is shown in Annex 1.

About 51 per cent of funds are currently invested in the industrial field, providing support for tracer technology in industry, non-destructive testing, radiation technology, and the application of nucleonic control systems. These projects reflect the increasing use of the numerous applications of radioisotopes and nuclear-related techniques in a range of industrial settings, to improve problem definition, process efficiency, production quality and safety. The second major programme is in medical and biological applications of nuclear techniques which cover, for example, diagnosis of liver diseases, cancer therapy, respiratory diseases, and the use of radio-immunoassay techniques in disease diagnosis, and a major project in strengthening radiation protection infrastructure. Radiation protection is fundamental to all activities involving the use of ionising radiation, hence the strengthening of radiation protection infrastructure is a major RCA involvement. Other projects attest to the growing importance of nuclear medicine as a series of powerful diagnostic techniques.

The third programme area, in agricultural applications, includes food irradiation and nuclear techniques related to plant and animal husbandry. These projects seek to enhance animal and plant health and to improve crop production and distribution through the use of radioisotopes and aspects of radiation technology. A fourth area covers research reactors and energy-based projects including nuclear power planning. Energy studies are vital to economic, industrial and social development. These projects enable RCA countries to carry out such studies based on advanced methodologies and the use of research reactors for operator training as well as sources of radioisotopes and neutrons. Budgetary expenditures by area of activity for the period 1988-1990 are given in Annex 2.

RCA activities are typically in training, co-ordinated research, and provision of equipment and experts. These activities are carefully planned and organized to enable the benefits of the new technology to reach the end user and the population as a whole. The IAEA recognizes the importance of making sure that technology transfer improves the circumstances of ordinary people such as farmers, medical patients, or consumers in developing countries. The projects under RCA should reflect the true needs of the region. In order to ensure this, RCA networks have been developed and refined. At their bi-annual meetings, representatives of RCA Member States review ongoing and planned programmes and advise the IAEA on priorities. These meetings also provide the opportunity for senior officials to get to know one another and to understand the developmental problems in each other's countries. In addition, regional meetings of national co-ordinators or major scientific investigations guide the implementation of each project. The breadth of the RCA's activities for the period 1989-1991 is revealed by its Action Plan, as show in Annex 3.

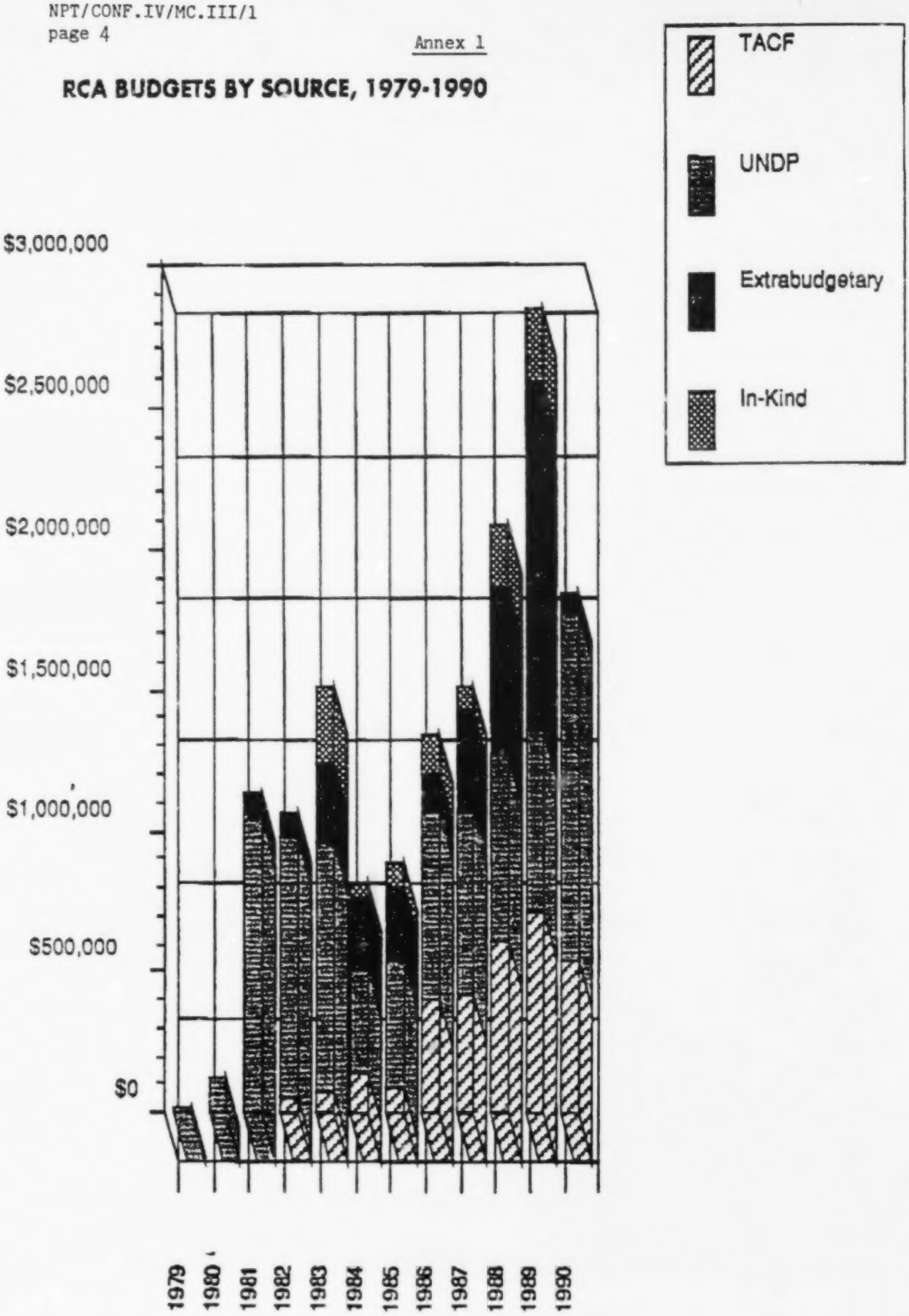
All these activities have contributed to the achievement of the major objective of the Regional Co-operative Agreement, which is to help Member States gain self-reliance in the applications of nuclear science and technology, on a regional basis through the implementation of projects. Emphasis for projects is placed on responding to the development priorities of Member States and contributing to institution building, both of which are crucial to the Asian region where most of the countries have very large populations and limited resources. Moreover, much attention has been given to human resource development, encompassing planning, managing, and evaluating a country's or institution's human resources beyond just the acquisition of technical skills. This philosophy, combined with pragmatic implementation, has assured the enormous success of RCA in the Asian region.

Taken together, RCA activities serve to illustrate the spectrum of possibilities for the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology when undertaken in the interests of regional technical co-operation of benefit to a number of countries.

READEX

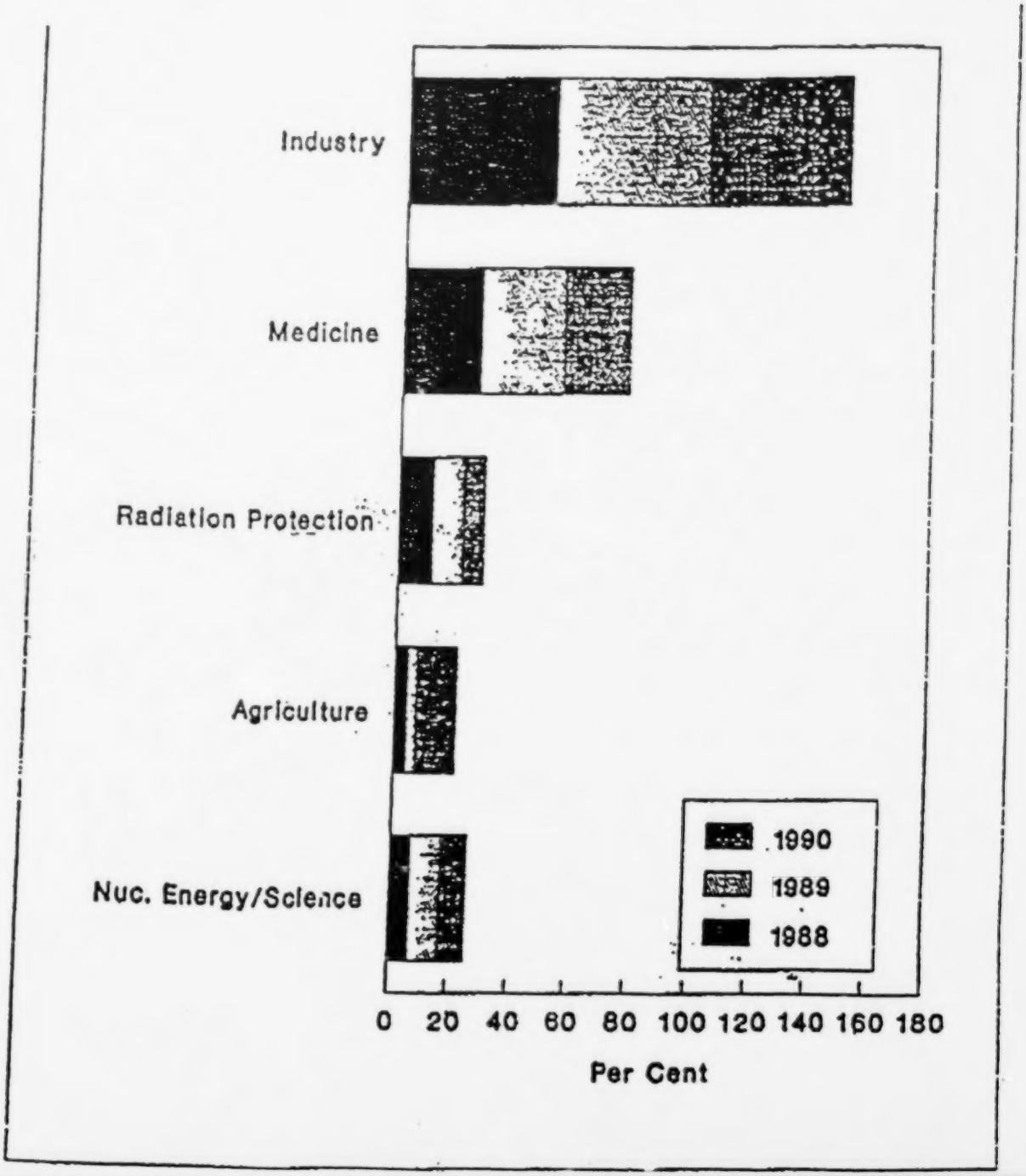
Annex 1

RCA BUDGETS BY SOURCE, 1979-1990



Annex 2

Budgetary expenditures by area of activity for the period 1988 - 1990 were as follows



Annex 3

The breadth of the RCA's activities is revealed in its Action Plan which lists the following projects in progress and planned for the period 1989-1991 (subject to confirmation by the meeting of representatives of RCA countries held during the 1990 IAEA General Conference)

No.	Project/Activities	1989	1990	1991
1.	UNDP Regional Industrial Project	X	X	X
2.	Strengthening of Radiation Protection infrastructure	X	X	X
3.	Nuclear Techniques to improve Buffalo Production	X		
4.	Food irradiation Process Control and Acceptance	X	X	X
5.	Improvement of Grain-Legume/Nitrogen Fixation	X	X	X
6.	Tropical Plan Viruses	X	X	X
7.	Imaging Procedures for Diagnosis of Liver Diseases (phase II)	X	X	X
8.	Improvement of Cancer Therapy (phase II)	X	X	X
9.	Radioaerosol imaging for Diagnosis Respiratory Diseases	X	X	
10.	Tc-99m Generator for Low Power Reactors	X	X	
11.	Radiation Sterilization of Biological Tissue Grafts	X	X	X
12.	Radioimmunoassay of Thyroid Hormones/Hepatitis B	X	X	X
13.	Computers and Tc-99m imaging	X	X	
14.	Nuclear Techniques for Toxic Elements in Foodstuffs	X	X	
15.	Research Reactor Utilization	X	X	X
16.	Basic Science using Research Reactors	X	X	X
17.	Care and Maintenance of Nuclear Med. instruments	X	X	X
18.	Energy and Nuclear Power Planning	X	X	X
19.	Project supporting TCDC	X	X	X

Note: The 1991 RCA prediction is based on the assumption that individual projects will be incorporated within the Agency's 1991-1992 programme.

Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/2
5 September 1990

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REPORT OF MAIN COMMITTEE III

Establishment and Terms of Reference

1. Under rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure, the Conference established Committee III as one of its three Main Committees and referred to it the following items for initial consideration (NPT/CONF.IV/1):

Item 13. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its article VIII (3): Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

(1) Articles IV and III (3), preambular paragraphs 6 and 7, especially in their relationship to article III (1, 2, 4) and preambular paragraphs 4 and 5 as well as to articles I and II.

(2) Article V.

Item 14. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:

A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States.

B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.

Officers of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Ambassador Chusei Yamada (Japan) as the Committee's Chairman; Dr. Ján Chandoga (Czech and Slovak Federal Republic) and Mrs. Fatma Hussein (Egypt) served as Vice-Chairmen.

Documents before the Committee

3. The Committee had before it the following background documentation:

NPT/CONF.IV/4	Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the realization of the purposes of articles IV and V of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
NPT/CONF.IV/13	IAEA activities under article IV of NPT.
NPT/CONF.IV/14	IAEA activities under article V of NPT.
NPT/CONF.IV/18	Letter dated 10 July 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden addressed to the Provisional Secretary-General of the Fourth Review Conference.
NPT/CONF.IV/19	Information provided by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
NPT/CONF.IV/20	United States information pertaining to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
NPT/CONF.IV/21	The United Kingdom's implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1985-90.
NPT/CONF.IV/22	Working Paper on the prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities submitted by Hungary, the Netherlands and Sweden
NPT/CONF.IV/30	Statement to the Fourth NPT Review Conference by the Non-Aligned and other States parties to the NPT not taking part in the East European or Western Groups.

Documents containing elements relevant to a Final Declaration

4. The following documents were introduced in the Committee:

A. Documents submitted to the Conference

NPT/CONF.IV/31	Working Paper submitted by Egypt.
NPT/CONF.IV/L.2 and Corr.1	Draft Resolution on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in relation with preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 and Article IV of the NPT submitted by Indonesia on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States.

B. Documents submitted to the Committee

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/1	Background Paper on regional co-operative agreement (RCA) for Asia and the Pacific submitted by Malaysia on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/2	Report of Main Committee III
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.1	Working Paper relating to article IV on suggested elements for language in Final Document of the NPT submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.2	Working Paper on problems related to the nuclear safety international régime submitted by Italy.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.3 and Add.1	Working Paper containing a draft outline of the review of the NPT's operation on article IV - peaceful nuclear co-operation submitted by Bangladesh.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.4	Working Paper on proposed Final Document language relating to article V submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.5	Working Paper on suggested elements for Final Document - Committee III submitted by the United States of America.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/WP.6	Working Paper on the prohibition of armed attack on nuclear facilities submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/CRP.1	Conference Room Paper on attacks on nuclear facilities - proposed text to be included in the Final Declaration submitted by Hungary, the Netherlands and Sweden.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/CRP.2	Conference Room Paper on the prohibition of armed attack on nuclear facilities submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/CRP.3	Conference Room Paper on proposed language for inclusion in the Final Declaration on the review of Article IV of the NPT submitted by Nigeria.
NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/L.1 and Add.1 and Add.2	Draft Report of Main Committee III

Work of the Committee

5. The Committee held 5 meetings between 27 August and 5 September 1990; its discussions are summarized in documents NPT/CONF.IV/MC.III/SR.1-5. After an initial general exchange of views on the agenda items referred to it, the Committee, following agreement on a programme of work suggested by the Chairman proceeded to a detailed consideration of the proposals and papers before it. The Committee noted that the various views expressed and proposals made were fully reflected in the Summary Records of the Committee and in the documents submitted to and considered by the Committee. These Summary Records and documents form an integral part of the report of the Committee.

6. At its meeting on 29 August 1990, the Committee, at the suggestion of the Chairman, formed an open-ended drafting group, which held 7 meetings from 30 August to 4 September 1990.

7. The Committee considered at its fifth meeting the following formulations for the Final Declaration of the Conference. However, due to disagreement on item IX, the Committee was unable to adopt the following substantive part of the report as a whole:

I. Inalienable rights and fullest possible exchange

1. The Conference affirms that the Treaty fosters the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence within which those uses can take place.

2. The Conference reaffirms that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty. In this connection the Conference confirms that each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing their respective fuel cycle policies.

3. The Conference also reaffirms the undertaking by all Parties to the Treaty to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material, services and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this context, the Conference recognizes the contribution that this can make to progress in general and to the elimination of technological gaps between the developed and developing countries.

4. The Conference reaffirms the undertaking of the Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear weapon States (NNWS) Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world. In this context, the Conference recognizes the particular needs of the least developed countries. In this respect, the Conference expresses its strong support for the IAEA programmes in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and considers that these programmes need to be further strengthened.

5. The Conference urges that, in all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment be given to the NNWS Parties to the Treaty which have concluded the required safeguards agreement with IAEA, taking the needs of developing countries particularly into account.

II. Supply assurances/non-proliferation assurances

1. The Conference recognizes the need for more predictable long-term supply assurance with effective assurances of non-proliferation. The Conference notes the measures which the IAEA's Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) has recommended to the IAEA Board of Governors for alleviating problems in international shipments of nuclear items, emergency and back-up mechanisms, and mechanisms for the revision of international nuclear co-operation

agreements. The Conference further notes the surveys which CAS has initiated on the current supply situation on the international nuclear markets as a very useful source of information. The Conference notes that CAS was not able to reach agreement on a set of universally acceptable principles for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation, as was also recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 32/50. The Conference recommends that continuing efforts be made to reach agreement on those principles and calls for a resumption, when appropriate, of formal discussions in CAS.

2. The Conference reaffirms that in accordance with international law and applicable treaty obligations, States should fulfil their obligations under agreements in the nuclear field, and any modification of such agreements, if required, should be made only by mutual consent of the parties concerned. Related licences and authorization involved should be issued in a timely fashion.

III. Promotion and financing of nuclear power

1. The Conference commends the study by a Senior Expert Group sponsored by the IAEA entitled "Promotion and Financing of Nuclear Power Programmes in Developing Countries", and recommends that relevant Parties consider the recommendations of the Expert Group with respect to the four components identified by that study (Energy and Nuclear Power Planning, Public Acceptance, Project Preparation and Implementation, and Nuclear Power Financing). This report presents an examination of the existing constraints, including financing, on nuclear power development in developing countries, the requirements to be met for successful introduction of a nuclear power programme, and mechanisms to assist developing countries in overcoming the identified constraints.

2. The Conference calls upon all States Parties in a position to do so to fully co-operate with the developing States Party to the Treaty in the area of promotion and financing of nuclear power.

3. The Conference notes that the IAEA plays an important role in assisting developing States in the development of nuclear power and encourages the IAEA to continue to include the four components identified in the study in its programme of work. It also recommends that IAEA continue to provide, upon request, assistance in securing financing from outside sources, such as, the World Bank and UNDP, for nuclear power projects in developing countries, and, in particular, the least developed countries.

4. The Conference recommends that export credit agencies supported by Governments of exporting States and multilateral credit institutions, if requested, evaluate nuclear power as one option when assessing a borrowing country's electric power programme.

IV. Nuclear safety, radiation protection and radioactive waste management

1. The Conference also underlines the fundamental importance of ensuring the highest standards of safety in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Conference urges that nuclear co-operation under the NPT give increased

attention to nuclear safety and radiological protection. It notes with the greatest regret the tragic accident that took place at Chernobyl, in April 1986. It expresses its fullest sympathy for those affected by the accident which caused considerable damage to life and property within the USSR and which affected other countries. The Conference commends the role of the Agency following the accident. It welcomes the comprehensive report and discussion of the accident during the international Post-Accident Review Meeting held at the IAEA's Headquarters in Vienna from 25-29 August 1986. The Conference also welcomes the international co-operation undertaken to study the effects of radioactive contamination with a view to limiting the consequences of that accident as far as possible.

2. The Conference welcomes the intensification of international co-operation in order to strengthen nuclear safety and radiological protection that has taken place since the Chernobyl accident, mainly under the auspices of IAEA. The Conference commends the entry into force in 1986 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency. The Conference urges all States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify these Conventions.

3. The Conference affirms that the NPT can help to ensure that international co-operation in nuclear safety will take place in an appropriate non-proliferation framework. The Conference acknowledges the primary responsibility of individual States for the safety of nuclear installations within their territories, or under their jurisdiction, and the crucial importance of an adequate national infrastructure in nuclear safety, radiological protection and waste management for the peaceful application of nuclear energy. At the same time, the Conference recognizes that the maintenance of the highest possible standards of nuclear safety and radiological protection constitutes an interest of all States, and that international co-operation is important in assisting individual nations to establish the necessary policies and regulatory arrangements to support the safe use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

4. The Conference considers nuclear safety an important responsibility of both supplier and recipient States. It also considers that, in view of advances in nuclear safety, all States Party to the Treaty are expected to co-operate with each other in providing technical information and support relevant to safety matters during the lifetime of a nuclear facility.

5. The Conference commends the efforts of the IAEA in the areas of nuclear safety, radiological protection and waste management, and supports the maintenance of a continued high professional standard for the IAEA programme in these areas. It calls on the IAEA to consider further ways of enhancing international co-operation in these same areas, in order to promote universal implementation of the highest standards. It welcomes the fact that the Agency intends to hold an expert conference on nuclear safety matters in 1991.

6. The Conference emphasizes the importance of the expert missions sent by the IAEA on request of Member States in order to assist the national authorities on problems in these areas, as well as of the Incident Reporting System (IRS) and the International Nuclear Safety Advisory Group (INSAG). It urges all States to contribute to and make full use of these programmes.

7. The Conference encouraqes all States Parties to fully consider improved internationally recoqnized quidelines in the implementation of their own national standards for the sitinq, desiqn, construction and operation of nuclear facilities and for all aspects of manaqement and disposal of radioactive wastes includinq international transfers. In view of the increasinq importance of all aspects of nuclear waste manaqement, the Conference calls upon the IAEA to strenqthen its efforts in this field.

8. The Conference calls on the nuclear industry to carry out its activities with the hiqhest levels of nuclear safety. It encouraqes the development of industry orqanizations to promote safety such as the recently created World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).

9. The Conference commends the efforts of the IAEA to enhance public understandinq on all aspects of the peaceful use of nuclear enerqy, in particular, on nuclear safety, radioloqical protection and waste manaqement.

10. The Conference recoqnizes the importance of suitable arranqements providinq adequate and timely compensation in case of liability for damaqe arisinq from nuclear or radioloqical accidents. The Conference commends the IAEA and the Nuclear Enerqy Aqency of the OECD for their efforts to assist in further improvement in the international réqime for liability in case of nuclear damaqe, in particular for their role in the conclusion of a joint protocol in September 1988 establishinq a link between the Vienna and Paris Conventions on International Civil Liability. The Conference encouraqes the IAEA to continue its work throuqh its Standinq Committee on International Liability for Nuclear Damaqe to achieve early aqreement on the liability issues submitted to it.

V. Technical Assistance

1. The Conference acknowledqes the importance of the work of the IAEA as the principal aqent for technoloqy transfer amonqst the international orqanizations referred to in Article IV.2 and welcomes the successful operation of the Aqency's technical assistance and co-operation proqrammes. The Conference records with appreciation that projects supported from these proqrammes covered a wide spectrum of applications, related both to the power and non-power uses of nuclear enerqy, notably in aqriculture and food preservation, medicine, industry and hydroloqy, and encouraqes the Aqency to seek additional funds for the power and non-power sectors. Furthermore, the Conference acknowledqes with appreciation the successful scientific co-operation either carried out by the IAEA itself or in collaboration with other aqencies in the United Nations system. The Conference welcomes the Aqency's assistance to the developinq States Party to the Treaty which has been chiefly in the non-power uses of nuclear enerqy and calls upon the Aqency to strenqthen its assistance in the power sector.

2. The Conference welcomes the continued qrowth of the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund for the implementation of its proqramme of technical assistance and co-operation. The Conference reiterates the importance of the IAEA General Conference resolution GC(XXV)/RES/388, which requests the IAEA Board of Governors to take the necessary measures so that technical assistance is funded throuqh the Reqular Budqet of the Aqency or throuqh other comparably predictable and assured resources, as well as to take appropriate steps so that technical assistance funds are increased in order to

respond adequately to meet increasing financial requirements for the maximum possible number of technically sound projects and to enable progress in technical assistance to keep pace with the progress in other main activities of the Agency.

3. The Conference welcomes the existence, following a recommendation of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, of a mechanism which permits the channelling of extra-budgetary funds to projects additional to those financed from the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. The Conference notes with appreciation that this channel has been used to make additional resources available for a wide variety of projects in developing States Party to the Treaty. The Conference welcomes the development of multi-year, multi-donor projects financed by extra-budgetary contributions to the IAEA as requested by the last Review Conference.

4. The Conference underlines the need to ensure that the IAEA has the financial and human resources necessary in order to meet effectively its responsibilities in the area of technical assistance and co-operation.

5. The Conference encourages greater support for regional co-operative arrangements, promoting regionally agreed projects and mobilizing inputs from countries in the region. It notes the continuing contribution of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Asia and the Pacific (RCA), and welcomes the establishment since the last Review Conference of the Regional Co-operation Agreement for Latin America (ARCAL) and the African Regional Agreement (AFRA). These arrangements provide a valuable framework for regional development activities.

6. The Conference notes the significant level of bilateral co-operation between States Parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and urges that States in a position to do so should continue and where possible increase the level of their co-operation in these fields, particularly to developing countries Party to the Treaty. It also notes the reports that some States Parties have provided on their bilateral nuclear co-operation activities in support of Article IV and calls on parties, as appropriate, to report on this matter at the next conference to be held in 1995 in accordance with paragraph ... . The Conference calls upon all Parties to the Treaty to look for ways to remove the constraints where they exist on enhancement of bilateral co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

7. The Conference notes the special needs of the least developed countries Party to the Treaty should be recognized in bilateral and multilateral nuclear technical assistance and co-operation programmes. It further notes that the IAEA has been giving particular attention to the areas where it can most effectively provide assistance to least developed countries. It recommends that the Agency intensify its efforts to identify suitable approaches for providing further assistance to such countries particularly in the area of pre-project planning.

VI. United Nations Conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

1. The Conference notes that the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE) provided for a comprehensive exchange of views of the question of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Geneva in 1987. The Conference notes that UNCPICPUNE was unable to reach an agreement on principles universally acceptable for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on appropriate ways and means for the promotion of such co-operation, as envisaged in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/50, and in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation. The Conference notes that the technical papers of UNCPICPUNE issued by the United Nations could be utilized by Governments in planning national programmes for development, use and safety of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference also notes that UNCPICPUNE recognized the IAEA's key role in furthering international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the development of such national programmes for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

VII. Sustainable development and environmental perspective

1. The Conference recognizes the importance of the report by the World Commission on Environment and Development and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and their endorsement in resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly. The Conference notes that, in response to the call by the General Assembly in those resolutions, the IAEA has reported on its contribution to achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development, in particular, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with due consideration for health and environment. The Conference further notes that the IAEA would regularly report to the United Nations General Assembly on progress it has made in that field.

VIII. Attacks on nuclear facilities

1. The Conference considers that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes could jeopardize the development of nuclear energy. It further considers that the safeguards system of the IAEA is a reliable means of verifying the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

2. The Conference recognizes that an armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, operational or under construction, or threat of attack, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The Conference further emphasizes the responsibilities of the depositaries of the Treaty in their capacity as permanent members of the Security Council to endeavour, in consultation with the other members of the Security Council, to give full consideration to all appropriate measures to be undertaken by the Security Council to deal with the situation, including measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

3. The Conference encourages Parties to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any Party to the Treaty, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subject to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter in relation to the attacking State.

4. The Conference takes note of IAEA resolution GC(XXIX)/444. It also notes IAEA resolution GC(XXXI)/475, in which the General Conference states, inter alia, that it was:

- aware of the fact that an armed attack on a nuclear installation could result in radioactive releases with grave consequences within and beyond the boundaries of the State which has been attacked;

- convinced of the need to prohibit armed attacks on nuclear installations from which such releases could occur and of the urgency of concluding an international agreement in this regard;

- aware of the ongoing work of the Conference on Disarmament in this regard.

5. The Conference, recognizing that attacks on nuclear facilities could result in large releases of radioactivity with potentially grave consequences, appeals to States that participate in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome their differences and urges the co-operation of all States for the successful resolution of this issue in the near future.

6. The Conference notes calls on all States to become a party to the 1977 First Additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Convention, and on all States Party to that Protocol to consider, in the context of a possible diplomatic conference, how to improve the present régime with regard to the protection of nuclear facilities.

7. The Conference notes that States, in their mutual interest, have adopted confidence-building measures, in a bilateral or regional framework, designed to promote the aim of protecting nuclear facilities. By taking into account specific characteristics of each region, such measures were deemed useful by the participating States. The Conference recognizes that other States may adopt similar measures, where appropriate.

8. The Conference appeals to all States to take into account, when reviewing their military doctrines, the danger of radioactive releases potentially resulting from an attack on a nuclear facility.

IX. Nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel

1. The Conference expresses great and serious concerns about the nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel and that the development of such a capability by South Africa and Israel would undermine the credibility and stability of the non-proliferation Treaty régime.

2. The Conference notes the demands made on all States to suspend any co-operation which would contribute to the nuclear programme of South Africa and Israel. The Conference further notes the demands made on South Africa and Israel to accede to the NPT, to accept IAEA safeguards on all their nuclear facilities and to pledge themselves not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

X. Review of Article V

1. The Conference confirms that, if the potential for the safe and peaceful application of nuclear explosions were demonstrated and were made available to non-nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty in accordance with article V, the IAEA would be the appropriate international body through which such applications could be made available.

2. The Conference notes that the potential for the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions has not been sufficiently demonstrated and that no requests for services related to the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions have been received by the IAEA since the Treaty entered into force. The Conference further notes that no nuclear-weapon State has an active programme for the peaceful application of nuclear explosions.

XI. Review of Article IX (Item 14)

1. The Conference, having expressed great satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of States have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and having recognized the urgent need for further ensuring the universality of the Treaty, strongly appeals to all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and other States advanced in nuclear technology, which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty at the earliest possible date.

2. In this connection, the Conference underlines the necessity, in order to facilitate universal adherence to the Treaty, of strict compliance by all existing Parties with their obligations under the Treaty.

3. The Conference considers that initiation of an informal dialogue between the States Party to the Treaty and States not Party to the Treaty would contribute to enhancing its universality and would encourage non-Parties to adhere to it.